



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations



**INDEPENDÊNCIA
NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
1975-2025**

STATEMENT

**AMBASSADOR MATEUS LUEMBA
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AND DEPUTY PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

ITEM 109: MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

New York, 06th October 2025

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Mr. Chair,

My delegation congratulates you and the members of the Bureau on your well-deserved election to lead the work of the Sixth Committee.

Allow me to assure you of my delegation's cooperation and support throughout the work of the Committee.

We take this opportunity to thank the preceding bureau for the successful conclusion of the 79th session.

Angola associates itself with the statement delivered by the Republic of Guiné-Bissau on behalf of the African Group.

We thank the Secretary-General for his report contained in document **A/80/177** and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the global fight against terrorism.

Mr. Chair,

Angola condemns terrorism in its all forms and manifestations, committed by whoever anywhere.

Africa has been the scene of increasingly frequent terrorist attacks, especially in the Sahel, Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions.

Angola deeply regrets the suffering of the affected populations and reiterates that the fight against terrorism on the African continent cannot be isolated in any way.

It is imperative that the United Nations and the Security Council ensure adequate, sustained and planned funding for African Union-led peace support operations, based on predictable contributions and in close coordination with Member States.



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The adoption of the Security Council resolution 2719, in December 2023, was a step in the right direction. We call for its swift operationalization.

In addition, it is essential to tackle the root causes of terrorism. Extreme poverty, youth unemployment, social exclusion, and lack of access to education and health create fertile ground for extremism.

Angola believes that investing in infrastructure, energy, education and social inclusion is investing in peace.

In this context, we call for enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, under Chapter VIII of the Charter, with a view to mobilizing planned and sustainable funding for peace support operations in counter-terrorism contexts, respecting the principles of subsidiarity and regional ownership.

Angola understands that terrorism, as a transnational phenomenon, requires an integrated legal approach, which articulates binding international instruments, regional security mechanisms and effective national policies, while respecting fundamental rights and the principles of legality.

Mr. Chair,

The “Malabo Declaration” of May 2022, derived from the African Union 16th Extraordinary Summit addresses the surge of coups and other unconstitutional interruptions of democratic government across Africa.

In this regard, we reiterate our firm opposition to any unconstitutional change of power. Unlawful government takeover should not be legitimized or tolerated.

Political stability and respect for the democratic order are essential pillars to prevent terrorism and strengthen the resilience of our institutions.

We underline the need to strengthen the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004), 2178 (2014) and 2396



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(2017), which established legal obligations for States to combat terrorist financing and displacement of foreign terrorist fighters, and international cooperation in criminal matters.

Mr. Chair,

Angola has consolidated a **robust legal framework to prevent and combat terrorism**, initially with **Law No. 19/17** of 25 August, on Preventing and Combating Terrorism and later reinforced by **Law No. 9/24** of 3 July, which brought greater alignment with international standards established by the United Nations and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

In addition, the country has the following Legal instruments:

- **Law No. 3/14 of 10 February**, on the Classification of Money Laundering.
- **Law No. 13/15 of 19 June**, on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.
- **Law No. 9/18, of 26 June**, regarding the repatriation of financial resources.

The new Angolan Penal Code provides further provision for the criminalization of crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes of terrorism and international terrorism.

At the institutional level, special mention should be made of the creation of the Financial Information Unit (FIU), a body responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information on suspicious financial transactions, playing a central role in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

This articulated set of legislative and institutional measures reaffirms Angola's commitment to national security and to the principles of legality, international cooperation and the protection of human rights.



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Finally, we stress the relevance of international cooperation in the fight against terrorist financing. Fighting terrorism must respect human rights and international law, avoiding practices that could aggravate the problems of the population.

Thank you